

Wealth, as defined at present, consists of a cellar full of coal and potatoes.

At least, 3-cent postage will tend to discourage those "please remit" correspondents.

That new French gas must make the Germans sorry they ever invented frightfulness.

One of Russia's disadvantages is that it has no national game to build a democracy around.

Secretary Baker correctly fixes the time when the war will end; it will end when we win it.

The burning question just now is whether coal is coming down other ways besides via the chute.

Soldiers can get on with all sorts of clothes for a while, but when it comes to munitions, they must be made to fit.

New York city's budget for 1918 calls for the trifling sum of \$237,054,549.57. What on earth is the 57 cents for?

We have no ill feeling toward the woman who pays \$35 for a pair of shoes—but we do hope they pinch her feet.

Many a member of congress finds when he goes home that while he has been talking his constituents have been thinking.

"Most men do not regard marriage seriously," says Professor Elkus. That must mean that most men are not married.

Of all the things he might have looked forward to, Nick Romanoff never expected to eat Christmas dinner in Siberia.

An 80-foot whale has lately been caught off the northwest coast. This will probably dispose of another submarine rumor.

"Bread is more valuable than money in Greece," announces a paper headline. Isn't that always true, everywhere in the world?

In some of the training camps the soldiers are being taught to sing. The amateur efforts of an army trying to sing is likely to be as demoralizing to the Germans as a 42-centimeter.

Three-cent postage may improve the declining art of letter writing. One would hesitate to spend three perfectly good pennies to say: "Weather fine. Sleeping under blankets. Wish you were here!"

Germany is accused of importing sand and gravel for the construction of concrete "pill boxes" through Holland. It has been suspected for some time that the Teutonic supply of "sand" was running short.

These specifications for meals that cost 20 cents each for a family of five persons are interesting. One of the difficulties of a 20-cent meal, however, is that the ingredients will cost somewhere between \$3.50 and \$7.08.

Geography is being much changed by the war, but it is not the only school study which is suffering. Such words as invincible, impenetrable, unconquerable, impregnable and unalterable are losing much of their ante-bellum meaning.

Means are said to have been found to control the hookworm, but that other pest of the South, the boll weevil, continues its ravages.

One pair of those new hobnailed shoes for trench warfare weighs seven pounds. They are evidently not built for retreating purposes.

To the modern prognosticator who always sees the end of the war and after, we prefer the Arab philosopher who observed "No being in the world has seen the light of tomorrow."

But what are the soldiers going to do with those bright pink and vivid green sweaters? Or are they the new selfish sweaters?

Sweden has adopted measures to limit the height of women's shoes. Here some limit to the price would be more helpful.

When you see son at the woodpile, daughter washing dishes, and mother putting the finishing touches on the baby's toilet, it is a sign somebody has solved the servant problem.

The name "Sammy" for the soldiers seems to stick. They did not care for it; but neither did Tommy Atkins care for his. And his is still sticking.

Germany says her relations with the neutrals are very satisfactory. What Germany likes about neutrals is their willingness to accept her apologies.

In a very short time foreign language newspapers will be content to publish in the plain English that everybody in America will be speaking.

Physicians say chances of long life are good for those who belong to large families. Each one keeps alive to see what happens to the others.

In one of the provinces of France the German officers have deprived the inhabitants of their clocks. Taking time by the forelock, as it were.

REFUSE TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

Proposal for International Meet-
ing of Workmen Turned Down
by A. F. of L.

NO GOOD RESULT FORESEEN

Statement Says Gathering Would Be
"Untimely and Inappropriate"—
Fraternal Greetings Again
Sent to Republic of Rus-
sia—Labor News.

The American Federation of Labor declined to call an international conference of workmen at the behest of a Russian emissary. In a statement officers of the federation said:

"The executive of the American Federation of Labor, having before it a report made by President Gompers of a conference with Mr. Jacob Baum, who claims to be a courier intrusted with a message from the executive committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates council, department of international relations of Russia, Vice President Perham and Secretary Morrison having also reported having a conference with Mr. Baum on the same subject of his message, and the message a request for the American Federation of Labor to call or to participate in an international conference of workmen and Socialists of all countries having given the subject matter full consideration, declares as follows:

"That we regard it as untimely and inappropriate, conducive to no good result, but on the contrary harmful, to hold an international conference at this time or in the near future with the representatives of all countries, including enemy countries, and we are constrained therefore to decline at this time either to participate in or to call such a conference.

"We take occasion to again send fraternal greetings to the people and the republic of Russia and our earnest wishes for the success and permanency of Russia's democracy. That we all make energetic efforts in our common cause for freedom, justice and democracy in all of the nations of the world."

President Wilson granted an increase of 45 cents a ton in the price of bituminous coal at virtually all mines in the country, effective at once. The new price absorbs wage advances agreed upon between operators and miners in the central competitive and other fields. The president's order provides that the increase shall not apply in case of existing contracts providing for an increase in price to cover any raise in miners' wages. Neither will it apply in districts where miners and operators fail to agree upon a miners' penalty provision satisfactory to the fuel administration.

Although wages for farm labor have during the past six months been about double the former scales, farmers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are offering further advances of from 17 to 20 per cent for green and skilled hands through the United States Co-operative Farm Work station in the Philadelphia Bourse. Farmers who applied for men offered to pay \$40 a month, with board and lodging, for all-round hands for general work, whereas good skilled men thus far have been obtainable for from \$30 to \$35 a month.

Twenty-five women have been hired to take the places in the Derby repair shops of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad of men in Bangor, Me., who have volunteered for army service or are included in the first draft, and it is stated that they are doing satisfactory work. The women are employed at the lighter tasks, but are receiving the same wages as were paid to the men they replace.

The Manistee (Mich.) Shipbuilding Co. began active operations with the arrival of the steam barge Noosha, which will be shortened and sent through the Welland canal for government service on the seaboard. The concern will engage in building barges and in revamping old lake vessels for salt water use during the period of war.

To take over and operate themselves the property and plant of the company by which they have been employed, and by which they are still owed \$7,000 in wages, is the unusual suggestion made to the Canadian minister of mines by the workmen of the Island Coal and Coke company of Nicola Valley, Canada.

The government report for the month of July, 1916, prepared by the department of labor and industry for New South Wales, indicates that the law has not prevented strikes, but that it has enabled the governmental machinery, operating through the courts, to punish strikers if this is deemed advisable.

Atlantic coast steel ship builders in conference with government officials said the labor shortage presents a serious menace to the national shipping construction program. The production of naval and merchant tonnage will be impeded seriously, it was pointed out, unless 300,000 workmen can be drawn from other industries.

For economy in certain crowded munition areas munition workers in London, England, are alternating in the use of one room. Housing space is so limited in some towns that two girls frequently occupy the same room, one working by day the other by night.

NOW GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL



John P. White, who recently resigned as president of the United Mine Workers of America, to become adviser to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator.

FIGHT ADMISSION OF CHINESE

Organized Labor in Philippines Up in Arms Against Proposed Legislation.

Whether Chinese labor shall be imported to the Philippines to till the thousands of acres of farm land which now lie idle is the most important question which is expected to be fought out in the present session of the Philippine congress. Chinese immigration is now limited by the exclusion acts of the United States and any attempt to import Chinese in large numbers must have the consent of the administration at Washington before becoming effective. The annual farmers' congress of the Philippines recently voted to favor Asiatic immigration. This means importation of Chinese, since they are the only laborers available. Combating this movement on the part of the farmers, representatives of organized labor are preparing to make a strong fight in the insular legislature against letting down the bars to the Chinese.

A change in working conditions in the Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento, Cal., said by railroad officials to be tantamount to an increase of 12½ per cent in wages, was announced by A. D. Williams, superintendent of motive power. The new system, which became effective November 1 provided for a basic eight-hour day at the new wages now paid for nine hours' work and time and a half for overtime. The increase became effective at the same time at all Southern Pacific shops in California.

Ray F. Rucker, assistant superintendent of the Aluminum Ore company, testifying at St. Louis before the congressional riot investigating committee, said his company had been offered immunity from labor troubles if the company would pay \$10,000 to a certain man, whose name he gave to the committee. This man, he said, was not a union man, but was an official of an organization formed at the plant after the strike of last October.

Notwithstanding the great increase in male employees in Detroit factories, the number of women engaged in industrial occupations is increasing three times as fast, according to statistics compiled by the state labor commissioner, Richard H. Fletcher, which include only shops employing more than 500 laborers. The number of women in higher positions has increased proportionately, as have female wages.

Plans were announced for adding fully 4,000 men to the Washington navy yard list of employees. With the additions to the yard the city will have the largest gun factory in the United States. The proposed improvements, which will be made within the next few months, will cost about \$7,500,000. Navy officials declare that the factory as proposed will be the most complete in the world.

More than 600 trainmen and all other employees of the Capital Traction company, Washington, were notified that they would be paid additional wages while the high cost of living remains acute. The company's voluntary action means an addition to its annual pay roll of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. All corresponding increases are to be made to all other employees of the company.

Despite the presidential decree announcing the end of the railway strike in Argentina, and the agreement by the companies to increase wages 10 per cent, the majority of the strikers are refusing to resume work. The strike has lasted nearly a month and its effects have been aggravated by the simultaneous paralysis of ocean and river traffic and the destruction of telegraph lines.

The strike of the workers in the petroleum fields at Baku, Russia, which began in the early part of the month, has ended. The proprietors of the oil properties granted most of the demands of the strikers.

Settlement of the strike of 400 railway clerks in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Cumberland, Md., and Conneville, Pa., was announced by the federal department of labor.

Low wages and long hours were indicted by Probation Officer Henley of the District of Columbia at an unemployed conference under the auspices of the federal department of labor.

The Coming Kingdom

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of Practical Work Course,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Thy kingdom come.—Matt. 6:10.

Someone has well said that this second petition of what is commonly called the Lord's prayer, "Thy kingdom come," "has its eye on the future." By this is meant that the kingdom for which we pray has not yet come. Able expositors often overlook this simple fact and write about the kingdom, as if we were already in it. In so doing, they fail to note that this petition plainly puts the kingdom in the future. How inappropriate it would be to pray for something to come that has already arrived. Christ certainly would not teach us after such a manner to pray. If the kingdom has come, we should thank God for it, and not ask him to send that which he has already given.

It may be that we have been using this petition without realizing its significance. If so, hereafter, when we pray the Lord's prayer, let us remember that in voicing this petition we are asking God that the kingdom may come. It has been promised by God and it is coming, but like other promises of his, it waits upon the prayers of his people.

Exact Time Not Known. But someone asks, "If we earnestly and believingly pray, 'Thy kingdom come,' when will it appear?" Christ's answer to his disciples, when they asked him after his resurrection if he would at this time restore the kingdom to Israel, is the answer to this question: "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power." (Acts 1:6-7) This makes it very clear that we cannot know the exact time when the kingdom will come. But while this is so, there is one thing of which we can be quite sure, for it is so self-evident. It is that there can be no kingdom without the King. The coming of the kingdom then, must be linked up closely with the second coming of Christ. In the parable of the ten pounds, spoken when they thought the kingdom should immediately appear, Christ says, "I am coming with my return when he tells of the nobleman who went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and to return. Christ, of course, is that nobleman. He has gone into a far country (heaven) to receive (from the Father) a kingdom and to return.

This is quite contrary to the popular teaching which has been in vogue since Daniel Whitby voiced what he himself styled his new hypotheses, two hundred years ago, that the kingdom is to come through the church conquering the world. How pessimistic we should be, if we believed this notion, for the facts show that the world is far from being conquered, notwithstanding the splendid work done by the church in witnessing for Christ, and being to the world its light and salt. Credit the church with all she has accomplished in evangelizing the world and it is still true that "the whole world leeth in the lap of the wicked one;" (1 John 5:19) that "the god of this age" is Satan himself, "the prince of the power of the air," "the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience." (II Cor 4:4; Eph. 2:2.)

Until Jesus Comes. It takes very little argument to prove this to people in these awful days of this great world war. They are beginning to see, as never before, that the Word of God is true in its statements concerning the downward trend of this age, and as they study it afresh, they discover that it holds out no prospect of kingdom glory until Jesus comes. To believe this does not make a Christian a pessimist, as some would have us believe; on the contrary, he becomes the brightest of optimists, for his vision is no longer horizoned by the things seen, but by the promises of God, which are yea and amen in Christ Jesus.

The fact that the manifestation of the kingdom and the advent of Christ are simultaneous, assures us that there will be no universal reign of righteousness upon this earth such as men dream of and poets sing of, and prophets tell of, until Christ comes. Even should this war usher in, as some think it will, a day

When the war drums throb no longer,
And the battle flags are furled,
In the parliament of man,
The federation of the world.

That day, however, will not last, for Jesus says "nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and there shall be earthquakes in divers places, and there shall be famines and troubles: These are the beginnings of sorrow." (Mark 13:7-8.) Hope for the world lies not in its democratization, but in the return of the Lord Jesus Christ. When he comes the golden age will have dawned, and the kingdom, for the coming of which we pray when we say, "Thy kingdom come," will be in visible glory upon the earth.

BUT TWO TONS TO FAMILY

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR ISSUES A
RULING PLACING LIMIT ON
TONNAGE FOR HOMES.

Buying Public Guaranteed Square Deal
By Fuel Administrator—Dealers
Must Get Affidavits From Buyers
When Making Sales.

Nashville.—Fuel Administrator W. E. Meyer has issued a ruling, approved by Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, that no person in the state will be allowed to buy at one time for use in a home more than two tons of coal, nor will any person be allowed to buy two tons until he has on hand less than two tons.

The ruling is effective at once and is directed at all persons who endeavor to hoard supplies of coal. Coal dealers are required to obtain from the purchasers a pledge that they will not violate this regulation. This step, while apparently drastic, is made imperative by conditions in regard to coal in Tennessee. There is an ample supply, but hoarding and economy in its use will be necessary to prevent suffering.

At the recent meeting of the advisory committee of the state fuel administration, it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the two ton limit would be necessary. Administrator Meyer submitted the recommendation to National Fuel Administrator Garfield, with the result that official approval was telegraphed Administrator Meyer.

The following is a copy of the ruling by Administrator Meyer:

"Important notice to the citizens of Tennessee:

"The following regulations for Tennessee have the approval of H. A. Garfield, United States fuel administrator, and are put in force by me this day:

"No one will be allowed to buy for a private home more than two tons of coal at one time, and not buy these two tons until the supply on hand is less than two tons.

"The dealer will require purchaser to sign a written statement under oath showing amount of coal on hand, also how much the purchaser has ordered elsewhere and has not yet received.

"The purchaser will be required to pledge himself not to buy or attempt to buy any more coal until his supply shall become less than two tons.

(Signed) "W. E. MEYER,
"United States Fuel Administrator for Tennessee."

Governor Pardons Smalling.

Gov. Rye has pardoned Aris Smalling, convicted in Monroe county in 1903 of murder in the first degree.

Arrie was sentenced to be hanged, and an accomplice, who turned state's evidence, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Gov. Frazier commuted the sentence of Smalling to life imprisonment.

Gov. Cox later pardoned the accessory, who has since died.

The two men were charged with the murder of a Jew merchandise peddler. At the trial Judge Burke, now a resident of Oklahoma, testified that there was some ground for doubt as to the guilt of Smalling, and, with A. J. Fletcher of Cleveland, who was then attorney-general, recommended a commutation of sentence to 10 or 20 years.

Miss McInnis Becomes Examiner.

Gov. Rye announces the appointment of Miss Willie Maury McInnis of Memphis as a member of the state board of examiners of nurses. Miss McInnis succeeds Mrs. Catherine Schuklen of Memphis, who recently resigned.

Rye Pardons Lunger.

Gov. Rye has pardoned Dave Montgomery of Shelby county, convicted in 1913 and sentenced to thirteen years on a charge of murder in the second degree. He has tuberculosis, and the pardon was recommended by the attorney-general and others.

Trust Companies in Fine Condition.

The trust companies in Tennessee have resources of \$65,483,237.60, a gain of \$14,716,734.02, or 29 per cent over last year, according to the fifteenth annual edition of "Trust Companies of the United States," just published by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York.

Officers Selected for Home Guard.

Edgar J. Graham of Centerville, Hickman county, will be the colonel of the new Fourth Tennessee Infantry, according to information given out by Adjt.-Gen. A. G. Buckner. The other officers selected for the new state guard regiment will be David C. Chapman, Knoxville, lieutenant-colonel; C. S. Steward of Chattanooga, to be major, and Henry W. Spicer of Nashville, to be major.

Lights Shut Off at State Capitol.

In line with the plans of State Fuel Administrator W. E. Meyer, Will T. Jones, superintendent of the state capitol, has set the pace in the fight for coal conservation by ordering the lights on the state capitol out off.

Lieut. W. C. Mallory, stationed at Park Aviation field, Millington, with Dr. C. L. Hays, the county health physician of Tipton county, and the physicians at Munford, held consultations recently and mapped out plans to stamp out smallpox.

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DVINSK AS A PIVOTAL POINT

Thriving Russian City That Controls
River Dvina Valley, One of the
Strongest Fortified.

Dvinsk, one of Russia's strongest fortified cities, is described in a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society, which says:

"With a population of 110,000, including 30,000 Jews, Dvinsk is a city of prime importance to Russia, for it virtually controls the whole valley of the River Dvina, upon whose right bank it is situated, 110 miles (135 miles by river) southeast of Riga.

"Not only is Dvinsk important as a strategic river point, but as a thriving railway center. It is the junction point for the great arteries of commerce running from Riga to Smolensk, and from Petrograd to Vilna. There is also an important railroad to Libau. Dvinsk is 332 miles by rail southwest of Petrograd.

"Dvinsk is an important agricultural center, enjoying an extensive trade in flax, hemp and grain. It is also a big timber market, and its flourishing industries before the war included flour mills, breweries, match and tobacco factories, tanneries, brick and tile works.

"In most encyclopedias and gazetteers the city is listed under its old name of Dnaburg, but in 1893 the Russian authorities officially declared it to be Dvinsk.

"During Napoleon's Russian campaign in 1812 Marshal Oudinot tried in vain to capture the bridgehead at Dvinsk, but the honor of taking the city was reserved for Macdonald a few weeks later."

She Had a Kind Face.

Agnes—No, I would never marry a man to reform him.

Ethel—Well, I don't think myself that harsh measures are the best.

"Woman, lovely woman," seems to be proper, but "Man, lovely man," doesn't sound good to us.



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